Adopaeoides simplex Feld. A single specimen of this species was caught by Don B. Stallings Jr. in the Davis Mts. of Texas (near Ft. Davis) on May 28th, 1946 at an elevation of 4700 feet. This genus and species are new to North American check lists. This species is well figured in G. & S., Plate 92, Figs. 30–33. Seitz gives rather poor figures on Plate 183d. This species resembles our *Thymelicus lineola* Ochs, which was imported from Europe during the last century. We are indebted to Mr. Freeman for the final determination.

Pseudohazis chinatiensis Tinkham. We collected a small series of this species near Dryden, Texas on Oct. 26th, 1946. This colorful moth was flying in association with *Megathymus mariae* B. & B.

On Some Millipeds from Micronesia

By Ralph V. Chamberlin, University of Utah

The new diplopods here described are represented by specimens collected on several islands of Micronesia by Dr. H. K. Towns in 1946 (May–Sept.). Also represented are the tropicopolitan milliped *Orthomorpha coarctata* (Saussure) and the centiped *Scolopendra subspinipes* Leach. Types of the new forms are for the present retained by the author.

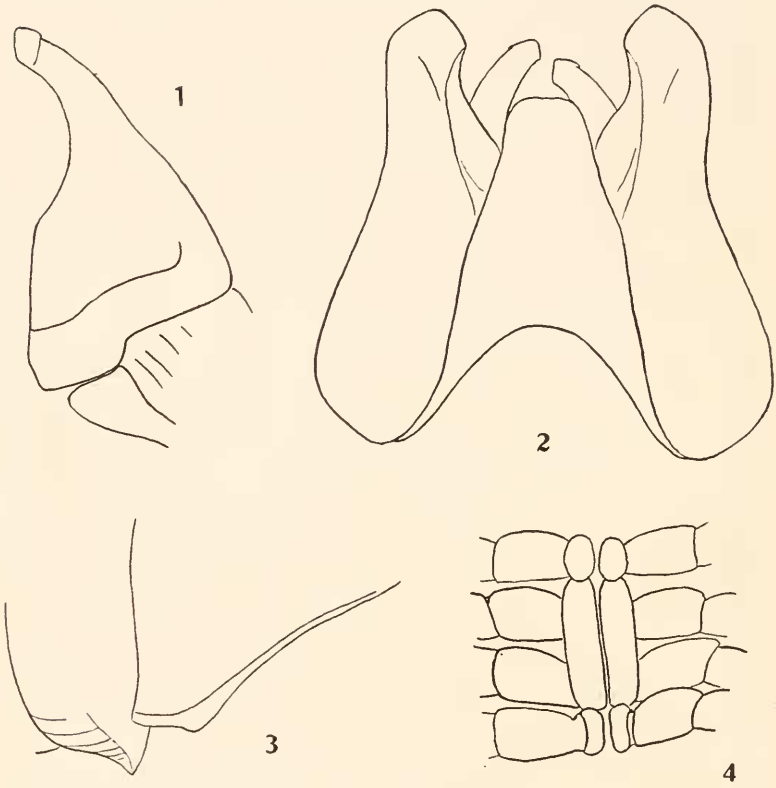
SPIROBOLIDAE

Genus **TRUCOBOLUS**, new

A genus of the Spirobolidae in which the completely separated posterior gonopods show no sign of subdivision and are distally in the form of moderately narrow blades which are distally blunt. Anterior gonopods distally entire, not furcate. Sternite of anterior gonopods a well developed plate. Repugnatorial pores upon the prozonites, lying slightly in front of the posterior sulcus. Labral foveolae $2 + 2$. In the male the coxae of the third and fourth legs with short processes, those of the fifth with long, forwardly-directed processes.

GENEROTYPE—*Trucobolus townesi*, new species

Superficially distinguished from *Spirobolus* in having the supralabral foveolae 2 + 2 instead of 4 + 4, while in the male it is very distinct in the form of both posterior and anterior gonopods as well as in the coxal processes of the anterior legs.

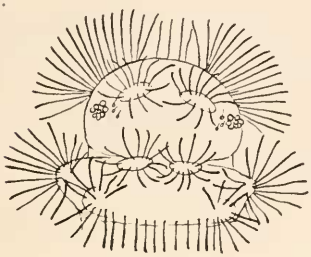


EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

1. *Trucobolus townesi*, n. sp. Left posterior gonopod, caudal view. 2. The same, anterior gonopods, cephalic aspect. 3. The same, lower end of collum and of second tergite, viewed from right side. 4. The same, coxae and process of third to sixth pairs of legs of male, ventral aspect. 5. *Apoxenus floricolens*, n. sp. Anterior end, dorsal view. 6. The same, posterior segments, dorsal view. 7. *Polyconocras lissior*, n. sp. Scobina. 8. *Trigoniulus utagalus*, n. sp. Anterior gonopods, cephalic aspect. 9. The same, left posterior gonopod, caudal aspect. 10. The same, right posterior gonopod, distal aspect.

Trucobolus townesi, new species

In color strongly annulate, the metazonites varying from light yellowish brown to a deeper orange color, while the exposed portion of the prozonites is dark brown to black.



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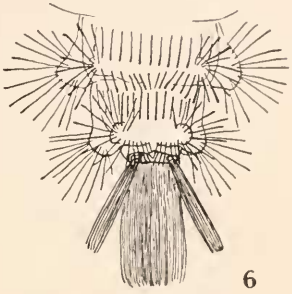

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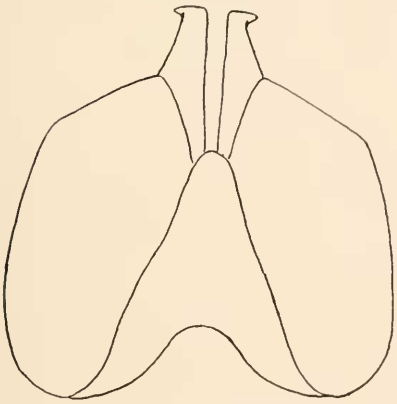

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9

The supralabral foveolae 2 + 2, the two on each side widely separated, well impressed. Antennae comparatively short and stout, distally somewhat compressed, the cross-section of the

sixth article elliptical. Eyes large, convex behind but presenting a subrectangular angle adjacent to antennal socket. Ocelli in six subvertical curved series, e.g., 4, 6, 7, 9, 9, 10.

Collum strongly narrowed down each side, the lower ends of the form shown in the figure. The lower anterior border up to level of the eye set off by a submarginal sulcus, no other sulci being evident.

On the ordinary somites the sulcus is fine but distinct throughout, this excurved opposite the slightly removed pore. Surface smooth, with longitudinal striae evident only beneath.

Last tergite rounded caudally, a little surpassed by the anal valves. Valves with mesal borders strongly compressed and elevated, the elevated border set off by a shallow depression or furrow.

In the male the fourth legs and especially their claws are reduced in size. The coxal processes of the fifth legs long, subcylindrical, abruptly bent forward at base and contiguous with each other, lying against the lower ends of the processes of the fourth legs and with their distal ends fitting against the posterior sides of the processes of the third legs (fig. 4).

The anterior and posterior gonopods are of the forms represented in figures 1, 2 and 3.

Number of segments mostly 49–51. Diameter, 3.4 mm.

Locality.—Micronesia: Turk Atoll at Fefan. Eighteen specimens representing both sexes were taken by Henry K. Townes on May 27, 1946.

RHINOCRICIDAE

Polyconoceras lissior, new species

Exposed area of prozonites mostly dark brown, nearly chocolate colored but the sides especially yellowish or olive yellow anteriorly and over covered portion; metazonites dark reddish. Legs dark purple.

Head smooth and shining. Median longitudinal sulcus interrupted at level of antennal sockets. Eyes about two and a half times their diameter apart; ocelli in 8 longitudinal series, e.g., 3, 5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 6, 5. Clypeal foveolae 2 +2 . Sensory cones of antennae numerous.

Collum narrowly margined with a fine sulcus about lower end and up to level of eye, otherwise smooth and shining.

Ordinary tergites very smooth and shining, showing no impressed sulcus or furrow across dorsum or down the sides but a shallow furrow in its place below; no longitudinal striae except beneath. Scobina small, entire area depressed but anterior portion deep, pit-like and of semicircular form, the striae of posterior portion very fine; widely separated; disappearing at about 29th segment. (See fig. 7.)

Last tergite with a transverse depression or furrow setting off the triangular caudal portion; exceeded by the mesally strongly compressed anal valves.

Number of segments, 56. Length, 100 mm.; width, 9.9 mm.

Locality.—Micronesia: Palau group, Arakabesan. One female taken by Townes July 18, 1946 in tree crotch in damp native forest.

"This specimen exuded a copious brown caustic liquid when disturbed. The liquid had a very caustic odor, something like HCN. On the skin it immediately made a brown stain which soon turned to a purplish brown."

While the male is unknown, I believe this species can be recognized from the peculiarities of the scobina and the absence of segmental sutural sulci and other sculpturing on the tergites.

TRIGONIULIDAE

Trigoniulus utagalus, new species

Color dark brown to nearly black in front of posterior sulcus on each segment, the color behind this sulcus light brown or yellowish but the darker often spreading more or less over this lighter band above. Legs light brown, somtimes more or less ferruginous. Head light brown or yellowish except over vertex.

Frons and clypeus crossed by the usual deep median sulcus. Clypeal foveolae 2 + 2. Eyes large, about once and a half their diameter apart.

Collum extending below to about the same level as the second tergite.

Segments a little constricted along the sharply defined principal sulcus, the constriction more marked on the sides and below than dorsally. Pore on the prozonite close to the sulcus which is but little curved at its level. Striae on prozonites

present to level of pore, those on metazonite not extending but part way up the side.

Last tergite without cross furrow, rounded behind and exceeded by the evenly inflated valves.

The features of the gonopods, by which the species is best distinguished, are shown in figures 8, 9, and 10.

Number of segments, 45. Diameter, up to 3 mm.

Locality.—Palm Group: Woleai Atoll, Utagal. About a dozen specimens taken July 28, 1946, by Henry E. Townes, who writes that the milliped is abundant on the atoll. The types are female and partly immature specimens with the exception of the holotype, which is an adult male.

POLYXENIDAE

Genus **APOXENUS**, new

Agreeing in most features with *Monographis*, but differing in having the setae of the caudal segment in three pencils, the principal one composed of fine silky hairs part of which are hooked, while the two smaller ones are composed of long, much coarser, setae similar to those of the pleural and dorsal whorls of the other segments. In addition there is the usual series of shorter setae along the caudal margin of the tergite.

GENEROTYPE—*Apoxenus floricolens*, new species.

Apoxenus micronesius, new species

Yellow above with a dark purple mark along caudal border of each segment each side of middle and down the sides, this band joined by a similarly colored mark at right angles to it on each side of tergite. The setae also more or less partaking of this color excepting their tips. Finer purple markings on the venter. Legs and antennae also tinged with purple.

Body composed of head and eleven segments. Pairs of legs, 13. The setae of all segments of one type excepting for variation in length and no true scales present (figs. 5, 6). In addition to the whorls of setae on the nine pairs of pleural processes, the setae at each side of each tergite are arranged in a group or whorl, the setae between these two dorsal whorls being shorter and more or less in transverse series.

Last segment with a caudally directed single brush of long,

densely set setae and a pair of smaller brushes of setae arising on dorsal side and directed caudodorsad (fig. 6).

The penes of the male are very thick, proportionately short conical bodies.

Length (including caudal setae), 3 mm.

Locality.—Micronesia: Ailinglapalap Atoll, Bigatyelang Is. Five specimens, including two adult males, taken Sept. 25, 1946, by H. E. Townes "between calyx and radicle of Bruguiera while still on tree." The five specimens were taken from one calyx.

A New Macrosiphum from Chrysothamnus

By George F. Knowlton, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan

The following report deals with an apparently undescribed species of aphid of the genus *Macrosiphum*. In addition, distribution records are given for a few species of aphids collected from rabbitbrush.

Macrosiphum aaroni n. sp.

Alate vivipara: Color black to blackish; antennae and most of legs black or at least dusky; head and antennal I paler than thoracic lobes and balance of antennae; antennal tubercles moderately prominent; ocular tubercles present; body 2.63 mm. long; antennae about 3.67 mm. long; antennal III, .85 to .89 mm. with 34 to 40 sensoria; IV, .71 to .75, without sensoria; V, .65 to .68; VI, .15 plus 1.01 mm. long; rostrum slightly exceeds second coxae; rostral IV + V slenderly obtuse, .173 mm. long; wing venation normal, media of front wing twice branched; blackish patches on lateral margins of abdomen; prominent abdominal hairs have blackish area at base; cornicles black, largely cylindrical, .71 mm. long with distal approximately .16 mm. reticulated; cauda pale, .522 mm. long, very slightly constricted beyond base, with 7 or 8 hairs on each side; anal plate pale and broadly rounded.

Collection: Taken on rabbitbrush, *Chrysothamnus nauseosus* at Honeyville, Utah, September 13, 1927 by G. F. Knowlton. Type in the collection of the writer.